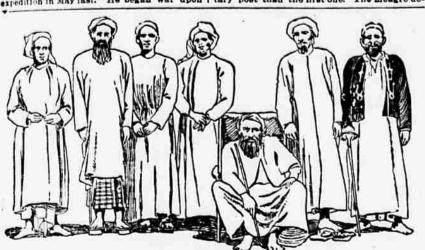


THE ARABS TWICE DEFEATED.

WHILE MEN WINNING IN THE STRUGGLE ON THE UPPER CONGO.

The Two Hardest Bastles Ever Fought in Central Africa. All the White in the Fresh Hattle-Moharra, the Leader of the Arab Harden Hattle House of the Arab Harden Fought at Golkopona, near the Lubufu that Golkopona, near the Lubufu at Golkopona, near the Lubufu Hattle Hattle Golkopona, near the Lubufu Hattle Hattl



SOME OF THE ARAB CHIEFS.

had a right to monopolize the ivory trade, and that they would carry on slave raids as much as they pleased. As he was the most influential chief among the Arabs except Tippu Tib he succeeded in raising the standard of revolt over a large region The massacre of the Hodister expedition was the signal for the uprising of all the Arabs who were under Moharra's influence, and the Congo State, knowing that it must conquer or be conquered, begun preparations, right after the news of the massacre was received, to reassert its authority.

Licut. Dhanis was in command of the Congo

State station at Lusambo, on the upper San-kuru River. The Congo State sent him word tomarch with the strongest force he could raise against Moharra. He had under his orders a number of Belgian officers and about 3,000 fairly well trained native soldiers. His force was greatly inferior in numbers to that of the Arabs, but he knew that his guns were vastly superior. He had a Krupp gun among march toward the Lomami River to attack the enemy that was gathering against him.

The country through which Dhanis marched and comparatively little timber. The only difficulty in travelling there is the high, dense growth of grass. The Arabs were collecting on the upper Lomami River, about 100 miles east of Dhanis's station. They were led by Moharra in person, and by Sefu, the son of Tippu Tib, who had been left by his father in charge of his interests while the old gentleman visited the coast. Tippu Tib for years had been is undulating, and has many wide savannahs

THE LIOUOR LICENSE LAW.

So Amended as to Take the Question En-

tirely Out of Party Polities, Since the Democrats have had control of the New York Legislature the liquor license question may be said to have entirely passed out of polities. It is no longer the occasion of controversy and bickering, but is treated like other important mercantile, sanitary, and economic questions which are outside of party lines. The Legislature of 1891 made many improvements in the law, particularly in defining the duties of Excise Boards, in establishing all-night licenses, in making licenses personal property, and thus salable. transferable, and inheritable. The changes thus effected in the law were found to work well, and the late Legislature improved it further. As amended, a license may be granted only to a person actually interested as owner and proprietor in the business for which it is sought. No corporation can be licensed here unless it is organized under the laws of New York. Special allnight licenses expire at the same time as the regular license for the same place. A license may be issued by a majority of the Excise Board, and no licensed saloon can be located within 200 feet of the principal, instead of the hearest, door of a church. Heretofore the within 200 feet of the principal, instead of the hearest, door of a church. Heretofore the vagueness of the law on this point has given rise to much dispute, some persons comparing the 200 feet from the point of the building tearest the salson, and others instating that the furthest point was the one to be considered. As now defined, the 200 feet are from the "principal entrance."

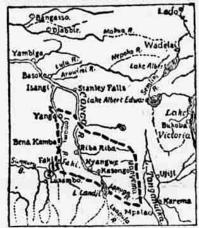
Under the new apportionment the rural districts ince much less voice in legislation than was formerly the case. From such localities, chiefly, came the demand for vexations, impracticable, and prohibitive restrictions on injuor selling. Against the injustice of such interference, which took into no account the differing conditions existing in big cities and in cross-road hamiets, the representatives of the cities protested for years viscorously, but unavailingly. Many rural Republicans are strongly inclined down the Prohibition party, and to keep them in the Republican party, and to keep them in the Republican races, concessions to the Prohibition element were necessary as long as the Republicans were in a majority in the Legislature. High license, now deat as a political issue, was one of the net Republican devices for keeping down the Prohibition vote in the interior counties. It did not long survive the disclosure made by Grow, Hill in 1888 that, whereas in most Democratic localities the maximum rates allowed by law for idense laves were imposed and collected, liquor selling in those localities where the Republican clamor was loudest for high license can't be taken by its advocates ensity enough. It sincers in their advocacy they should raise the rate in the towns which their representatives controlled politically.

The New York Commissioners of Excise have established a new rate for grocery store its enses after May 10. They are to be \$200 a feet rane their number, and, as it is one of the rules of the Board that no full liquor license will be issued to any place, unless layen the surround representative commercial value, like a vagueness of the law on this point has given

dudging by Appearances.

"Well." said Uncle Silas, who had been try-ing a turn in stocks, "they call themselves tulis an tears, but the 'caston reminded me more of monkeys an' parrots."

the whites with the avowed purpose of killing every white man in the upper part of the Congo basin. He said that the Arabs were first in the country, that they had a right to monopolize the ivory



The region enclosed by broken lines is the scene of the revolt. Nyangwe and Kasonco on the Congo are the Arab strong-holds. Lusanubo further west is the barren which the Congo State force advanced: I and I show approximately where the first and second battles were fought.

EMIN PASHA'S PLANS.

The persistent reports of the death of Emin

Pasha are not credited in Germany. Dr. Stuhlmann, who was Emin's comrade on his expedition in 1801-92 to Albert Nyanza, places no faith in the latest report that Emin has been killed by Manyema slaves of the Araba. He gives some facts that throw light upon the

He gives some facts that threw light upon the mysterious purposes of Emin.

It appears that that gentleman conceived the idea of crossing from the Nile to the Lake Tehad basins and planting the German flag upon the shores of that lake. He did not ask permission of his Government, for he thought that, if he revealed his purpose, other nations by some other route might reach the lake he-fore him. He therefore sent no word of his purpose, but when stuhimann last saw him he expected to push on to lake Tchad. On the way he intended to follow and map the water parting between the basins of the Nile and Congo, on one hand, and that between the basins of the Congo and lake Tehad on the other. Thus he would render very important service to geography.

he would render very important service to geography.

His party was small, but it was fairly well supplied with everything required for an extensive journey. Stuhlmann is inclined to think that Emin will yet be heard from on the shores of Lake Tchad. Although his project is fail of peril and difficulty. Br. Emin is known to be one of the ablest of African travelers, possessing abundant tact and experience. He knows many of the dialects of central Africa, and has the faculty of making his way through difficult country and of overcoming obstacles which would thwart many explorers. Br. Stuhlmann is inclined to think that he can energy out his undertaking better with the small force at his command than he could with a much larger and consequently less manageable party.

Jake Schnefer Going to Europe.

CHICAGO, April 29.-Jake Schaefer will no open a billiard room on State street, as he had contemplated doing. He abandoned the procontemplated doing. He abandoned the project to-day. He is sore over his treatment at the hands of Champion Ives. "I have given up hopes of securing a match with Ives." he said. "He does not want to make a match and I doubt if he will play the balk line game again. He does not mean business. I will probably leave in June for Europe. Dick Hoche will accompany me. We will go to London first, where I will familiarize myself with the English game. When I master it I will go after lioberts and Ives and force the latter to play me. Then I will go to Paris and probably temain there several months. I do not expect to see much of the World's Fair. I am going abroad tecause I can make more money plaring exhibitions there than in America. I have not heard from Slosson. Ives is the man I'm after and he must give me satisfaction, and that before long."

Largest Cheese in the World,

Interest Cheese is the World.

Items the Chicago Herald

"The Canadian mite," the largost cheese ever made in the world, arrived at the Exposition grounds and was put in place yesterday. It forms part of the Canadian dairy pyramid in Agricultural building. The mammoth cheese was made under the direction of Frot. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, at one of the Government dairy stations in Ontario. Two hundred and seven thousand two hundred pounds of milk were used in making it. That is equal to the milk for one day in September, when the cheese was made, of 10,000 cows. The cheese itself weighs 22,000 pounds, and measures 26 feet in circumierence by direct in height.

The mammoth cheese stands on a Brobding-nagian truck, which has been built out of Canadian oak for transporting it through Great Britain after it leaves Chicago. The case of the cheese was beautifully painted when it started on its journey, but by the time it reached the Fair grounds it bore 10,000 autographs. There was not a spot on this twenty-eight by six feet surface two inches squafe which did not carry some name or names. The boys and girls fairly besisged it at the railway stations, and, despite all protests, inscribed their names on its surface.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasure.

in the form most acceptable and pleas-ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-

neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

WHO IS THE CHAMPION COMMUTER. Does Any One Ride Further Than Mr. Harris to Reach His Office !

Commuters have a dash of the bitter mixed with the sweets of being in New York every day, and the amount of the bitter depends upon the distance the commuter has to travel. Commuters form a large class of the city's business and professional men, and half a dozen of them who met on a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat several mornings ago had a hot discussion as to who was the champion long-distance commuters. They agreed to ask THE SUN to give publicity to this inquiry. It was suggested that when the champion was discovered a meeting of the time-table victims might be called in New York to have a little fun with the boss victim, and possibly open a subscription to send him to Chicago as an exhibit of what can be done by the use of railroads. If the boss commuter was willing, and enough money could be raised, it was suggested that he might wear a few placards telling the total aumber of miles he had travelled by rail and the number of trips he had made. Said one of the commuters who has made a study of his class:

"My inquiry on this subject revealed the fact that William S. Harris of Trenton who comes to New York five days in the week. comes to New York five days in the week, might possibly he the holder of the record, but when I questioned him he expressed some doubt upon the matter, as he thought it possible that someone in Philadelphia might dispute the title. He said that he knew of one gentleman who came over from the Qunker city every morning for a short time in 1887 but that since then he has not known of anyone covering the distance.

"Mr. Harris's own record is somewhat remarkable, for he has been coming to New York for thirteen years, with the exception of a few breaks make by, occasional trips West and South. Mr. Harris told me that the most remarkable constant traveler is Capt. Geo. B. Raymond, the Superintendent of the Pennsylvanis Railroad Company's freight pier on the North River.

Capt. Raymond, although fourscore years of age, comes from Bordentown, six miles below Trenton, mearly overy day, and one has only to look at him to conclude that railroad travel must be conducive to good health and longevity. He does not partake of the joys of the commutor, however, as he is an officer of the railroad, and is not eligible for championship honors.

News for Cricketers.

T. Williamson, late of the Majestic, and now Secretary of the Germanic Cricket Club, expects the latter team to be the superior of any of the steamship eleven this year.

The Americus A. C. of West Hoboken will deavor to place a team in the field this season, but will confine their matches to the reaker clubs, from whom they expect to gain a good string of victories.

The Morris Park C. C. has July 4 and Sept. 2 open for first eleven games, and June 24 for second eleven. The Veteran team is also open to arrange some more games for middle-ofthe-week matches, and the Secretary would be glad to hear from suitable elevens.

J. G. Davis, the Acting Secretary of the Chicago Cricket Association, is a wide awake offi-

cago Cricket Association, is a wide awake officer who is ever on the alert to forward the interests of the game or the organization with which he is with. He is at present endeavoring to stir up interest in the Inter-City League and the visit of the Corinthians, and is in correspondence with cricketers everywhere with this object in view.

The colleges of the United States are looking this year with admiring eyes on the game of cricket, and the pastime will have more followers this year among them than ever before. Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and Haverford have all excellent teams, the last named especially coming up with three elevens. Yale has a weak team, which promises to improve; Columbia expects to lay a wicket at Williamsbridge, and at Delaware College they will try the sport for the first time this year.

The augustions made within the nast few

they will try the sport for the first time this year.

The suggestions made within the past few years and plans adopted for shortening the game have been many, but not one has met with any degree of success. The captains and players themselves have it in their power to considerably lessen the time necessary to play a game, the captain by always insisting on the next batsman being ready to take the place of the retiring player without the vexatious two minutes' interval, and the fielders by changing over as rapidly as possible and occupying nositions in different overs where the distance is least. There are, on an average, 120 overs in a match, and a gain of thirty seconds in changing positions each time would shorten the game one hour. With the batsmen following one another without delay, there would be another gain of thirty minutes, a considerable item for an afternoon.

# WATERS PIANOS.

For many years we have devoted our skill and ener gies exclusively to the manufacture of

UPRIGHT PIANOS

of which style we make a specialty. It has been our constant aim and purpose to produce THE BEST-TONED UPRIGHT PIANO THAT COULD BE MADE, and the great and constantly increasing demand for the

WATERS PIANOS

is evidence of our success. (Sales in 1892 were the largest in our 48 years of business.) We not only claim to make the best planes, but we sell them (in all parts MORE LIBERAL TERMS than any other piance are offered. Particulars of our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM

mailed on application. Planes rented and exchanged.

Horace Waters & Co., 134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, and India Goods, 877, 879 BROADWAY.

# Special Silk Sale.

Commencing Monday, May 1, we shall inaugurate our usual spring clearance sale in our silk department.

Important Offering of PRINTED JAPAN

SHANGHAI SILKS FOR DRESSES,

> Embracing an assortment of over 100 varieties to select from, at 75c. per yard.

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

Demond Says He Is Not Afraid of Zimmer man-Other Interesting Information,

The arrival of F. J. Osmond, the English champion, in this country at this time of the year has been interpreted by many to mean that he is anxious to avoid a meeting with A. A. Zimmerman in the spring races in England. Osmond denies this charge. He is now in Chicago devoting his time to business, but expects to begin training in a short time. He has expressed a wish to meet Zimmerman upon the latter's return to America, and believes that in this country he will be better able to do himself justice than at home, as he is under the impression that the American



W. C. SANGER

climate will agree with him and help him fit himself for the big midsummer meetings. Walter C. Sanger, the Milwaukee racer, has determined to go to England to compete in the championship races of the National Cyclist's Union this spring. Both the Eastern and Western wheelmen will be represented in the races in England this season, and Zimmerman and Sanger will meet. While

The Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has determined to deal severely

tives.

The Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has determined to deal severely with all L. A. W. racers detected racing for cash prizes. Messra Frank Mehilig of New Orleans, E. S. Yates of St. Augustine, and F. L. Auner of Mobile recently competed in races for eash prizes, andias a consequence have been expelled from the league.

Sanctions to hold racesmeets have been received by the following cluus: May 3, Swarthmore College; May 30, Choster Bloycle Club: May 30 and July 21 and 22, Astury Park Wheelmen: July 3 and 4, Sandusky Wheel Club: May 30, Diamond Wheelmen of Detroit: July 4, Charleston Wheelmen: July 4, Colorado division meet: May 20, Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Athletic Association: July 3 and 4, Detroit Wheelmen. The annual race meet of the Harvard University Cycling Association will be held on June 10,

The Golden Red Wheelmen of this city will hold a run to Conev Island on May 14.

The Canadian Wheelmen will hold their eleventh annual race meet at Sarnia on July 1, 2, and 3.

The racing team of the Kings County Wheelmen will be composed of Messrs. R. W. Steves, F. Hawley, M. Phillips, F. G. McDonaid, D. McLean, and U. S. Paige.

Some Milwaukee capitalists have decided to enter the National Cycling Association ann give cash prize races in Milwaukee. A franchise has been purchased and a four-lap track, to cost \$2,500, will be constructed at the Athletic Park.

enter the National Cycling Association and give cash prize races in Milwaukee. A franchise has been burchased and a four-lap track, to cost \$2,500, will be constructed at the Athletic Park.

The New Zealand Cyclists' Alliance expect to send representatives to the international races to be held in Chicago in August.

The Maryland Bicycle Club will hold a road race on May 30.

Six high-grade pneumatic-tired bicyles will be offered as prizes in the l'corman road race on July 4.

The circuit meets of the New York State division of the League of American Wheelmen are being arranged for by the State Hacing Board. They have secured the following dates: June 10, Buffalo: June 12, Locknort: June 13 and 17, Syracuse; June 19, Illion; June 16 and 17, Syracuse; June 19, Illion; June 18 and 17, Syracuse; June 19, Illion; June 21, Albany; June 14, Rochester.

The following races will be run at the race meet of the Massachusetts division of the L. A. W. at Waltham on May 30: One-mile novice, three-mile handicap, one-mile scratch, one-mile team race.

In spite of the avowal of F. J. Osmond, the English racer, that he will race in this country this year, both English and American racing men attribute his action in leaving England at this time of the year and avoiding Zimmerman and the championship races of the National Cyclists' Union as an acknowledgment that he is convinced that his racing days are over. Last season Osmond found it impossible to fit himself for any of the big races and sustain his reputation as the champion England. Shortly atter his arrival in America are directly contrary to the advices from England. Shortly atter his arrival in America are directly contrary to the advices from England. Shortly atter his arrival in Conversation with a Six reporter he evineed a strong desire to race, and, although very circumspect in speaking of his plans, he showed a readiness to undergo a severe course of training for the international representatives from among the riders who develop the greatest speed in their early race

Reduced from \$1.25. likely train on their grounds and race under

likely train on their grounds and race under their colors.

The decision of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago to debar all colored wheelmen from competition in the Pullman road race has been the means of arousing considerable discussion as to the rights of the colored bicyclist, since they are allowed to join the League of American Wheelmen. In big athietic and bicycle meetings in the past no discrimination has been made in regard to the colored athiete, and why the Associated Clubs of Chicago should set up a precedent in the face of recent events is unknown.

The L. A. W. does not recognize road racing, and the Associated Clubs are privileged to accept or reject any entries for their race that they choose, but it is the sentiment of the general cycling public that colored wheelmen should not be debarred from competition.

A. B. Barkman, who originated and managed the famous Milburn road race for the past three years, expressed the opinion that it was an injustice to debar the colored rider. He thought that if the question of color came up before the managers of the great Eastern road race that they would not agree to any discrimination being made.

While the League of American Wheelmen assume no jurisulction over road racing, the sport seems to flourish, but it is a question as to whether the practice is not being overdone. Frequently complaints are heard from the residents along the courses upon which bicycle road races are held here in the East, and, while no steps have been made to put a stop to the practice in the past, there is a strong likelihood that opposition will develop against road racing this year that may possibly prevent its further continuance. Objections have been raised upon the grounds that bicyclists should not be allowed to race along highways in scan racing costume, and that, further, the contestants in road races show no respect for the rights of either drivers or pedestrians, at Roselle, N. J., last year, whore several road races were held, it was asserted that the town authoritie

in the races in England this season, and Zimmerman and Sanger will meet. While the latter rider nas never raced in any of the lig Eastern events he has followed racing in the West for the past two years, and during that time he has competed in thirty-three events, winning twenty-six first, three second, and two third prizes. Sanger is 20 years of age, and weighs 183 pounds. He rides a wheel geared to seventy-two inches. A month ago he appled to the L. A. W. Racing Board for credentials to the N. C. U. of England. and has received time.

Sanger's ambition is to defeat Zimmerman, and he will trr to vanquish the American champion in some of the English races.

The Hartford and Columbia Bleycleclubs of Hartford are greatly excited over the passage of the bill prohibiting racing in Connecticut, and fearing that they may be compelled to give up their meetings which are held annually in July and September have sought local aid. The lawyers say that the new bil will not effect cycle races provided no entrance fee is charged in any of the races. The wheelmen are new circulating petitions asking for the repeal of the bill.

The Lengue of American Wheelmen are working industriously to insure the success of their international tournament in Chicago in August. The new track is now being constructed and the racing men are promised that it will be in readiness for training purposes by May 15. The various cycling organizations have not yet chosen their representatives for this international races, but it is thought that either F. J. Osmond, W. J. Harris, and L. Schoffeld will proposent the success of the hought that either F. J. Osmond, W. J. Harris, and L. Schoffeld will proposentative, and Australia have promised to send representatives and August Lehr from Germany. France and August Lehr from Germany. Fran years, and were finally hatched by the cold of the winter and not the heat of summer.

Three hundred years ago Blue Goose, a mighty chieftain, ruled the Sioux. His wife discovered a mixture which was a perfect antidote to the poison in the eggs. The simplest washing in the mixture rendered them perfectly wholesome. Blue Goose was a lover of war. He saw that by revealing the secret of the antidote, the hunting of buffalo, then numerous, would largely cease, and that the people, finding abundant food in the snake eggs, would grow indolent and tess warlike. He therefore formed a council of seven discret women, most solemnly pledged to retain among themselves the secret of the antidote, and to use it only in times of famine or of defeat in war. This council was self-perpetuating, and elected new members only as vacancies occurred by death. Never was the secret botrayed. Indian tradition says that seven times was the antidote used in times of need, when a postllence swept off the entire council almost at a stroke, and the secret was lost. The race of food snakes was never reconciled to this loss and rapidly dwindled away. They utterly disappeared about the year 1820. It is interesting to note that the last place at which either the snakes or their nests were found was in the timer along the James River, at liondell, in this county.

THE BED OF THE ATLANTIC A Wondrous Region of Steep Mountains and Broad Prairies.

From the Nautical Magname.
Proceeding westward from the Irish coast the ocean bed deepens very gradually; in fact, for the first 230 miles the gradient is but six feet to the mile. In the next twenty miles, feet to the mile. In the next twenty miles, however, the fall is over 0,000 feet, and so precipitous is the sudden descent that in many places depths of 1,200 to 1,000 fathoms are encountered in very close proximity to the 100-fathom line. With the depth of 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms the sea bed in this part of the Atlantic becomes a slightly undulating plain, whose gradients are so light that they show but little alteration of depth for 1,200 miles. The extraordinary flatness of these submarine prairies renders the familiar simile of the pasin rather inappropriate. The hollow of the Atlantic is not strictly a basin whose depth increases regularly loward the centre; it is rather a saucer or dish-like one, so even is the contour of its bed.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic has been found some 190 miles to the northward of the island of Si. Thomas, where soundings of 3,875 fathoms were obtained. The seas round Great Britain can hardly be regarded as forming part of the Atlantic hollow. They are rather a part of the Atlantic hollow. They are rather a part of the platform banks of the European continent which the ocean has overflowed. An elevation of the sea bed 100 fathoms would suffice to lay bare the greatest part of the North Sea and join England to Denmark, Holland. Beigium, and France. A deep channel of water would run down the west coast of Norway, and with this the majority of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A great part of the flords would be connected. A however, the fall is over 9,000 feet, and so pre-



DIANA. I have just received for this spring season the most superb quality of numan Hair. The stock

is marvellous in assort-ment, and particularly fine in silver gray and white human hair.

Artistic hair dressing by a large corps of artists. A beautiful light shade of auburn produced by the famous Messalina: \$1.50 per bottle.

The latest designs in Tortoise Shall Ornaments.

COLORED MEN WHO PAINT. High Class THE MANHATTAN AMATEUR ART LEAGUE AND ITS WORK.

Its First Public Exhibition - The Artists
--How and Where They Have Obtained
Their Inspiration - Their Pictures.

The Manhattan Amateur Art League is a new force in art circles. It isn't a very large league as ret—its members, in fact, are but four—but no one may say offhand how far its influence may lead. Owing to the kindness of the Society of the Sons of New York, a prosperous club of colored men, with a house of their own at 153 West Fifty-third street, the Manhattan Art League has been able to make its first public showing, and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings last they welcomed their friends to their temporary gallery. The occasion was one of a good deal of ceremny. The front of the club house was hung with Japanese lanterns, and many of the members of the club appeared in full evening dress to welcome the ladles who came with the invited

guests.
The Society of the Sons of New York is entirely made up of colored men born in this city. Its club house in West Fifty-third street is well appointed with buffet, billiard tables, and library, and the Manhattan Amsteur Art League has appeared for the time being as the Art Committee, as a member explained, just as the Union League Club has its Art Committee and its picture shows.

The four artists whose work constituted this exhibition are C. H. Blaines, J. A. Swiesting, J. A. Johnson, and F. Hatfield. Two of these men, namely, Messrs, Blaines and Swiceting. have had exceptional opportunities for the study of art, and their exhibited work shows it. Mr. Blaines is employed at the Durand-Reul gallery in the Fifth Avenue, and Mr. Swiesting works for Knoedler & Co. The only instruction these painters have had is in handling famous works of art in these galleries, and Mr. Blaines says that he did his Study of an Old Dutch Woman." No. 33, after Rembrandt, by sketching it on bits of paper and carrying the color scheme home with him in his head. This of course is paint-ing under difficulties, and it is small wonder that, as must be confessed. Mr. Binines has

paper and carrying the color scheme home with him in his head. This of course is painting under difficulties, and it is small wonder that, as must be confessed. Mr. Blaines has not quite reproduced the depth of color and the beautiful tone of his subject.

Mr. J. A. Johnson's opportunities have been less varied and extensive. He is butler for Mr. Christian Herter, the palanter, and the influence of that artist's style is plainly observable in Mr. Johnson's work. He has not, like Mr. Herter, gone into the painting of the nude figure with floral surroundings, but he has adventured somewhat into unknown realms and palinted some Japanese and Oriental subjects that he has had no opportunity to study intunately.

Mr. Alfred F. Hatfield is a railroad man, and his study of art comes from a constant view of nature from a sleeping car platform. Like the other members of the Art League, he has had no instruction and has not even shared with them their opportunities for the study of the works of others.

If we are to have a native school of art, why should we not look for it here? Surely this is as nearly American art as can be exceptively as a searly American art as can be exceptively and the hardome under the influence of Mr. Knoedler's Corota. But then there is nothing in Corot but might be creditably incorporated into any American school of painting that looks to sentimental expression of the beauties of nature.

Mr. Swiecting is regarded by his conferes as having the greatest natural taient and artistic ability. That fact is not conclusively shown perhaps in these forty odd paintings, but it may be said that his "Winter Scene." No. 18, is among the best things in the gallery. It is a small canvas, and not so ambitious as his "Homeward Bound." No. 1, an marine picture of picin are tendencies, but it is reasonably successful. In "A Little Blue Thrush Singing by a Little Pond." No. 0, Mr. Bianes' Homeward Bound." No. 1, a marine picture of picin are tendencies, but it is reasonably successful. In "A Little Blue Thrush Si

HOW CHOLERA IS SPREAD IN INDIA. Through Lack of Sanitation and the People's Peculiar Habits,

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcript

Through Lack of Sanitation and the People's Peculiar Habits.

Promite Philadelphia Public Ledger and Doily Transcript.

A plain story of the conditions that prevail in India for the spread of the cholera was told yesterday morning atthe New Century Club by Dr. Pauline Boot of the Woman's Medical College, who has lived for eight years in southern India. Dr. Boot began by describing the conditions under which people live in southern India in order to show exactly what circumstances generate the cholera. There is absolutely no sanitation there, as we have it. Drainagro, with the exception of a fever breeder in the way of an open sewer, is unknown. In the villages people live in low mud huts, where all the family congregate in one room, the dimensions of which are likely to be 4 feet by 10 or 12 feet. As there are no outbuildings at all, there is no way in which persons can protect themselves against the cholera if touce appears in such a household. Sometimes, if the well runs dry, stagmant water must be used. A high caste personage will not allow a low caste to use his water. As the water is frequently not on the surface. a "tub" is due in the river bed and the water all the functions of bathing are performed. His to the case of certain religious enthusiasis, water is poured over the body fifty times. Next the Seely, the single piece of slik or cloth which is worn as a garment must be washed. This is disped into the pooly finally, the jar is refilled and carried home. The quality of the water by the time the jar is refilled and carried home. The quality of the water by the time the jar is refilled and carried home. The quality of the water by the time the jar is refilled and carried home. The quality of the water by the time the jar is refilled and carried home. The cattle sare taken there to drink. Dr. Root said that in sending a man to the river to fetch water there was never any certainty that he would not fill his jar with the water standing in one of the pools, instead of digging a fresh hole. The very leasn

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Garments

At a Discount If we weren't in the tailoring business we'd be just like you-

put off buying light-weight garments until we needed them. The weather hasn't cried out for them vet, but maybe it will after a while. That's one hope we have of ulti-mately getting rid of the big stock of Spring and Summer textures we have on hand, but a good business man doesn't thrive on HOPE; he ACTS. The PRESENT is the most important to him.

We can't wait for weather, and we won't. Our stock is beautiful and we are very proud of it-but there isn't such a bond of affection between it and us that we are willing to keep it. The jingle of hard dollars is pleasanter by far than the possession of a beautiful stock of goods.

Besides, of what good is THIS Spring's stock if it is not to be used—made up into garments— THIS season? We can't use it next Fall, or next Winter, or next Spring. We might, of course, if we weren't running this tailoring shop on different principles from most other shops. Our stock is fresh, new ENTIRELY every season, and we fight hard to get rid of it, and we succeed, through the medium of the prices we have established for

### Thompson's Well Cut and Perfect Fitting Garments.

Prices? Well, they're a big fall from what we intended to get for the garments we made this season. However, a business condition stares us in the face which we must meet, and we meet it by reducing our profit to the minimum of paying for the material, rent, and labor. We don't charge anything for the business experience, the countless hours of thought which culminated in the Thompson system of cutting and making garments about half as cheap as other first-class tailors make them; nor do we charge for the investment and risk of the many thousands of dollars tied up in our superb stock. Our only thought is to charge barely enough to do good, conscientious work, and come out with a whole skin. If we can do that this year we'll be mighty lucky, and so will every other business man.

So from now on, notwithstanding that the season hasn't really commenced, we will lower all prices to a niche within easy reach of the buying public.

### Our \$30 Suits,

Consisting of Cutaway Coat and Yest

Our \$25 Suits,

Consisting of the celebrated "Columbian Tourist's Suit" and our famous Business Suit, and

Our \$6.50 Trousers,

Consisting of the most striking imported materials, made in our exclusive style.

will serve, better than ever, their purpose of combined economy and style and good fit to all who wear them. Thirty dollars will go as far as fifty or fifty-five ordinarily; twenty-five dollars will do the service of forty, and six and one-half dollars, in trouserings, will go further than ten or twelve will usually.

If we don't succeed in giving you absolute satisfaction we will refund your money.

## ROBERT J. THOMPSON & CO.

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Discharging a Tough Cowpuncher.

Pischarging a Tough Cowpuncher.

From the Lexidery N. E. Liberal.

When Sheriff Laird took his office he refused to reappoint Johnson, the foreman of the Lyons and Campbell Cattle Company in the line Clenega country, deputy sheriff. He thought that Johnson had a little too tough a record to serve under him. He wanted no stock thieves for deputies, even if they had served as deputies under the previous Administration. When Mr. Lyons found that his tough man could not be a idenuty sheriff he concluded he had no use for him, but was a little bashful about discharging him. Lyons figured over the matter for awhile and then discovered a safe way. He called his man in the White House, borrowed a six-shooter, and, when he had it safe in his own hand, gave the White House, borrowed a six-shooter, and, when he had it safe in his own hand, gave Johnson his money and told him he had no more use for him. We are glad to know that Mr. Lyons escaped with his life.

SINCE THE WAR Rheumatism radically cored in every case since 1861, with Famous Prescription 100,386, prepared by RULLER, 42 University place, N. T. Muccular, Gold, belaite, Inflammatory, &c. Pleasant to take. 1861 and Grupples Framphies free.